



# ***Daily Report***

## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

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# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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18 June 1996

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## Central African Republic

### CAR: Premier Names 20 Ministers; Opposition Eschews Portfolios

AB1806091096 London BBC World Service  
in English 0630 gmt 18 Jun 96

[From the African news]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The prime minister of the Central African Republic, Jean-Paul Ngoupande, has named the ministers in his government of national unity. Twelve of the 20 portfolios have gone to the parties in the governing coalition. The opposition party, the Democratic Council for the Opposition, has refused to join the government. It is unhappy that it has only received five portfolios rather than the eight it originally wanted, but the leader of the council said the opposition would implement a six-month political truce and avoid strikes and demonstrations in order to give the government time to reorganize itself. Prime Minister Ngoupande was appointed about two weeks ago after an Army mutiny and negotiations with the opposition.

### CAR: Former Ruling Party Gets 4 Portfolios in New Government

AB1806102096 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
0730 GMT 18 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Text] In Central Africa, Prime Minister Jean-Paul Ngoupande has formed the much awaited government of national unity. One of the major features of this government is the absence of the Democratic Council of Opposition Political Parties [Codepo], and the notable presence of the Central African Democratic Rally [RDC], former single ruling party. From Bangui, Alain-Georges Ngatoua reports.

[Begin Ngatoua recording] The suspense lasted the whole weekend, and finally it is a 21-member government that has been formed comprising 19 ministers and two ministers delegate to Prime Minister Ngoupande, who holds simultaneously the post of minister of economic affairs, planning, and finance. There are no ministers of state or secretaries of state. In addition, 21 out of the 26 members of the former Koyambounou government have left. Sixteen new ministers have joined the government, and five former ones have remained although they have changed portfolios. The ruling Movement for the Liberation of the Central African People has maintained the national defense portfolio, which has been held by Jean Mette-Yapende since 1993. He was minister of state.

I must point out the noteworthy entry of the RDC, which for the first time since the pluralistic elections of 1993 has obtained ministerial portfolio. Former Pres-

ident Kolingba's RDC has been given the ministries of health, with (Cecil Farafron); mines, with (Renald Dissioke); environment, water resources, and forests, with RDC secretary general (Pierre Lakouetene); and telecommunications, with (Theophile Touba). The National Convention, the Liberal Democratic Party, and the civil society are also represented in this government, whose formation generated a lot of controversy. The seven parties of the Codepo, which did not receive the quota and portfolios they wanted, refused to join the government. Representatives of the active forces, labor unions, associations, human rights groups, and parliament have expressed their concerns to the prime minister on this matter.

Having said this, the formation of the government should help to reduce the social tension resulting from the two mutinies which created both an administrative and economic blockage. [end recording]

## Chad

### Chad: Kamougue Accuses Deby of Election 'Rigging'

AB1706194696 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN  
in French 17 Jun 96 p 23

[Interview with Wadal Abdel Kader Kamougue, leader of Chadian Opposition Union for Renewal and Democracy, by Nazaire Breka; place and date not given — first paragraph is FRATERNITE MATIN introduction]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] General Wadal Abdel Kader Kamougue will be contesting the presidential election runoff in Chad. He will be running against another general: Idriss Deby, who has a comfortable lead over his opponent. However, General Kamougue is adamant: "I can defeat Deby." How? "I have traveled throughout Chad. I know the Chadian people very well, but I am only a bit worried about the transparency of the poll." Below is the interview he accorded us.

[Breka] Sir, it is said that you are an accomplished grassroots politician. This long experience has now placed you in the runoff of the election. Did this political assault course make the difference?

[Kamougue] Certainly, yes. There is some truth in what you are saying, because some candidates carried out highly publicized campaigns in relation to the knowledge that I have of the environment of the electorate. I preferred a less publicized, a more door-to-door, proximity style of campaigning. This campaign took me to the hinterland of Chad, where I talked with notables, wisemen, the general public, students, and others. So I met all the various categories of society. I



think that is what made the difference between me and them, because there are a lot of places I went to that none of the other candidates had set foot. The people, therefore, kept this image of me in mind. It is somehow their sign of gratitude towards the person who deigned to come to see them. [passage omitted]

[Breka] In your opinion, how many political parties would Chad have needed?

[Kamougue] Four or five would have been more than enough. Everybody should have been able to find what he wants in four or five parties. The plethora of political parties is an indication of the personal ambitions... It is not because people had a different vision for Chad that they formed political parties. A lot of people wanted the limelight, that is all.

[Breka] You are saying indirectly that 14 candidates against the incumbent shows the opposition's failure.

[Kamougue] I do not think that that helped matters for them. I think we have got to call a spade a spade: Figures were tampered with. There was a lot of pressure on the ground. It is well known that Kamougue defeated the incumbent in almost all of the south. However, when I look at the results announced by the Independent National Electoral Commission, I am flabbergasted, and I wonder if the other candidates may not ask for the outright cancellation of these elections. I am giving my assessment based on what concerns me. For example, in Moyen-Chari, I had 275,010 votes, but I was only given 55,193 votes. In Logon occidental, I won 116,397 votes, but I was given 82,549 votes. [passage omitted]

[Breka] What, do you think, are the major lessons to be drawn from this first round?

[Kamougue] The major lessons are that Deby is wielding the carrot and the stick. He is pretending to be a democrat, but he does not go by the rules of the multiparty democracy game. I have the feeling that he is rejecting what is known as the changeover of political power, and he is doing so by tampering with the figures as well as putting on pressure from all directions.

He used the administration, which should have been strictly neutral. He used the entire government during

the electoral campaign period. There was no government in Chad. The prime minister was in Moyen-Chari, the others went to their home regions. Chad was no longer governed.

The administration was also manipulated, although we wanted it to remain neutral, and to stay above the fray. This was not the case here in Chad. Our administration was involved. Prefects and subprefects were sent on special missions. Everything was done to ensure that only Deby's ballot paper was selected and put in the ballot box. That was the main directive, especially at Moussoro and at Maho, where, for example, voters were being awaited at special places to drop 14 out of the 15 ballot papers — with the exception of Deby's ballot paper. This happened at Nokou and throughout the Kanema Prefecture. I am saying this because these are reliable pieces of information in my possession. The same thing happened at a military barrack. I saw this myself. Soldiers were seated in order and voted in order, column by column. They arrive at the polling station where they are given the ballot papers of the 15 candidates. They pass in front of the military chief who takes out Deby's ballot paper to put it into the ballot box in the presence of everybody. There aren't even polling booths.

[Breka] So the first round of election was not transparent?

[Kamougue] Not at all! This first round was far from being transparent, so I don't know what will be the reaction of the others, but I am sure they are going to ask for its cancellation. Unfortunately, we do not have a worthwhile judiciary. Fortunately, that does not apply to all our judges, but there are some who are corrupt. We have the proof that they were bribed to tip the vote in favor of Idriss Deby.

[Breka] Talking about rigging, are you not trying to justify your failure in the second round?

[Kamougue] As far as the Chadian people are concerned, I am sure that if there is no fiddling, I can beat Deby. If the same arrangement is put in place, then I am afraid I would be worried.

**South Africa: Buthelezi, Mandela in Peace Initiatives in KwaZulu/Natal**

**MB1706112196 Durban ILANGA in Zulu**  
**13-15 Jun 96 p 1**

[Report by Lindani Buthelezi]

[FBIS Translated Text] IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi says it is time that he and President Nelson Mandela join hands together address joint peace rallies to try and end the on-going violence in KwaZulu/Natal. Dr. Buthelezi says that he believes that their joint effort will help the KwaZulu/Natal Cabinet in their initiative to restore peace in the region. He further added that they will be joined by church leaders in this endeavor to bring peace. He was addressing a press conference at Pietermaritzburg early this week.

Buthelezi said this decision was taken at a joint IFP and ANC meeting in Durban in 1991 where a code of conduct for the political parties was agreed upon. He continued that a compromise was reached with President Mandela that they should address a joint IFP/ANC peace rally at Taylors Halt. Mandela, however, could not honor the promise to attend the rally because he was persuaded by some ANC followers in Pietermaritzburg, who said that if he agreed to dress a joint rally with Buthelezi, he would be giving undue elevated status to the IFP leader.

Buthelezi said he and Mandela have made several campaigns to bring peace in the region, but their efforts have been frustrated by the lower ranks of their parties. Recently Buthelezi and Deputy President Thabo Mbeki, who was standing-in for President Mandela, received with open arms members of the IFP and ANC who have committed themselves to bring about peace in the region. He concluded by saying that it is now time but to stand up and take action to usher in peace. It is believed that President Mandela is in full support of Buthelezi's peace initiatives. IFP member, Philip Powell announced that Buthelezi will address a peace rally in Pietermaritzburg on 22 June.

**South Africa: 3 Reported Killed in Politically-Motivated Township Attack**

**MB1806123496 Johannesburg SAsm Radio Network**  
**in English 1100 GMT 18 Jun 96**

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Three more people have been killed near Donnybrook in the KwaZulu/Natal Midlands

in an apparently politically motivated attack. Armed men apparently attacked a house in the [Inkwazela] township last night killing two men and a woman. All three were shot in the head execution style.

**South Africa: Protesters Burn Flag, Blame Press for 'Communist' Regime**

**MB1706164896 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans**  
**14 Jun 96 p 2**

[Report by Sandra Coetzee]

[FBIS Translated Text] Angry right-wing men, women, and children last night cheered while a stolen national flag was being set alight before the Transport Ministry buildings, which also house BEELD's Pretoria office.

About 50 people first piled stones in front of BEELD's name board on the wall in Struben Street. This was done "to commemorate the historical piling of stones at Paardekraal."

The word "Boer" was hung over BEELD's name on the wall. Fritz Meyer, of the Friends of Willem Ratté group, said the act was to make the media realize, especially BEELD, RAPPORT, and the PRETORIA NEWS, that "the left-wing media was directly responsible for the communist government currently in power."

"Commandant Willem Ratté is also not far-right. We are not going to allow Ratté to die without taking serious action," Meyer said before throwing the "satanic" flag into the flames.

A Transport Ministry spokesman said a charge of theft and malicious damage to property was to be laid against the culprits who took the national flag without permission and burned it.

About 15 members of the Police Service watched the entire ceremony. They are in the process of identifying those responsible for burning the flag. [passage omitted]



### Angola

#### Angola: UN's Beye Holds Talks With UNITA's Savimbi

*MB1806064096 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 17 Jun 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola, has described 17 June as a very good day for peace. Blondin Beye was addressing journalists after returning from Andulo where he spent the whole day holding talks with Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. Beye returned convinced that UNITA will be able to confine 62,000 by July.

The Angolan peace process mediator, the troika of observers and Jonas Savimbi examined political and particularly military issues, in the struggle for our country's pacification.

[Begin recording] [Beye in French with passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese] You will recall that during my recent visit to Andulo, Dr. Savimbi promised to quarter 50,000 by 15 June. When I left for Andulo this morning, UNITA had quartered 49,200 troops. We can essentially say that he carried out the promise. We must applaud this effort because it expresses a political desire.

Evidently, some attentive observers will say: We do not have 50,000 men in quartering areas. That is not a problem for us. The problem is to know whether we are on the right path, particularly when we know the obstacles that we have to overcome to reach this number.

We also noted with satisfaction that with regard to the quality of weapons, the promise made is now being implemented. In Licua, for example, we observed an improvement in the quality of weapons.

What is more, on behalf of Dr. Savimbi, I am authorized to say that soon, there will be a significant improvement in the quality of weapons.

This will also be the case with the so-called deserters. I prefer to call them absent soldiers because they go out of quartering centers and then come back. Thus, there will be a reduction in the number of deserters.

There is a third reason for satisfaction. This is the issue of military talks. We have observed that the timetable is being implemented. In brief, today was an excellent day for the peace process.

As I said earlier, the military timetable is being implemented and we can easily conclude the quartering of troops by the end of June. A total of 50,000 men

have been quartered and only 12,500 remain. That is our target. Then, we should conclude all military issues including troops incorporation into the Angolan Armed Forces by the end of July. [end recording]

#### Angola: 3 UN Demining Team Members Wounded in Explosion

*MB1806073296 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Jun 96*

[From the "African News" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Three members of a United Nations demining team in Angola have been wounded in an explosion. The three, an Uruguayan, a Pakistani, and an Angolan, have been evacuated from the northern Province of Malanje, where the incident took place, to the capital Luanda.

### Botswana

#### Botswana: Foreign Minister Discusses Island Dispute, Arms Acquisition

*MB1706203296 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 17 Jun 96*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The border dispute between Botswana and Namibia has been submitted to the International Court of Justice in The Hague, but since then, skirmishes have been reported on several occasions in the dispute over ownership of the Sedudu islands near the Caprivi Strip. And Namibia is accusing Botswana of occupying the islands illegally. Well, Botswana's minister for foreign affairs, Lieutenant General Mompoti Meraphe, is currently on a visit to London. When he came into our studio earlier today, Elizabeth Ohene asked him what the current position is in the quarrel over Sedudu.

[Begin recording] [Meraphe] Probably the word crime is too strong and negative. I would say merely there are differences that we have over this island with Namibia. The position is that, as far as we in Botswana are concerned, this island is part of our territory because Namibians are contending that this island is theirs. The facts on the grounds speak for themselves. But we have not been able to agree between ourselves as to which of the two countries the island belongs. Consequently, we reluctantly have decided to subject this difference, or dispute, to the International Court of Justice, and that is where the matter [words indistinct].

[Ohene] And of the two countries, have you agreed that, whatever the ruling is at The Hague, you will both abide by it?



[Meraphe] Indeed, we have agreed that the decision that is going to be handed down by the International Court of Justice is going to be binding on the two parties.

[Ohene] It is a bit disappointing this, isn't it?

[Meraphe] Indeed, it is. I wish we could found a better formula for resolving this dispute, which, to me, is a family matter, because of the closeness and affinity that exist between the Namibians and Botswana.

[Ohene] What is there on those islands, really? What is there to fight over, or quarrel over, or to have a difference of opinion over, really? What is there?

[Meraphe] A territorial claim is a territorial claim. You don't claim a piece of land just because it has got oil or diamond on it. You claim a piece of land if it is part of your territory. You are entitled, and you have got a sovereign right to protect every inch of that ground.

[Ohene] Nobody lives on those islands. For half the year, you can't even see the islands — they are submerged.

[Meraphe] It doesn't matter. But I would like to add, of course, that while this dispute is in progress, the position of the Botswana Government — a position that we had earlier agreed with our Namibian friends — is that really we should not do anything which is likely to heighten tension between our two countries, by making inflammatory statements, such as the ones that have been emanating from certain quarters in the press. Similarly, we have also committed ourselves to ensuring that, whatever happens, the resolution of this dispute is done through peaceful means.

[Ohene] So, we are not likely to wake up one morning and discover that the two countries have gone to war over Sedudu?

[Meraphe] As far as Botswana is concerned, that is our position. We cannot afford a war with Namibia.

[Ohene] Talking about a war. There are constant stories about the Botswana Government buying arms, and sometimes you deny it. What are you buying arms for? Who are you quarreling with?

[Meraphe] You say we deny we buy arms?

[Ohene] Yes.

[Meraphe] No, I mean, we probably deny that we buy certain types of weapons, but we do not deny that we are buying weapons. We have an Army, a young army, a fledgling army, an army which has only been in existence for very few years and in the process of establishing that army, we have to equip it. That is exactly what we are doing.

[Ohene] You know, you used to have a problem when South Africa, you know, before the changes in South Africa, you had a definite problem of aggression, whatever. Now you are surrounded by friends all over. What you need a well equipped and better army for?

[Meraphe] I don't want to quote other countries, but if I may ask, we are not the only ones who are, you know, acquiring weapons. As I said, we are developing an army. Our Army is in a formative stage and at this point in time it has to be armed. We are not going to employ soldiers who are not equipped with weapons which they can use to defend our country, and this is what we are doing. The problem is the question of acquisition of military equipment by Botswana for some odd reasons or reasons that are yet (?to be discovered), has been completely exaggerated by the press and those who probably don't wish us well as a country. But, we are not doing any more than what other countries are doing, frankly speaking.

[Ohene] Do you think that it has anything to do with the fact that there are people like you who are military men, who are in high position in government, and therefore can influence policy?

[Meraphe] You are entitled to your opinion, but I would like to disabuse you of that notion. I am not even minister of defense. I am a minister responsible for foreign affairs and I am the most democratic general that Africa has ever produced. [end recording]

## Zambia

### Zambia: U.S. NGO To Leave Because of 'Political Environment'

MB1706144996 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1427 GMT 17 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] LUSAKA June 17 SAPA— The National Democratic Institute for International Affairs [NDI] would be pulling out of Zambia on June 30, NDI president Kenneth Wollack said on Monday [17 June].

The organisation was leaving because of a deep concern "that the political environment leading up to this year's (general) elections threatens to undermine (democracy in Zambia)," Wollack said in a statement.

"Under such circumstances and in the absence of genuine interparty dialogue, NDI is not able to effectively carry out programmes which are designed to help ensure an open and fair electoral process," Wollack said in a statement.

"Therefore, once our funding from the United States Agency for International Development expires on June

30, NDI plans to suspend its election support programmes and withdraw its Lusaka-based staff."

NDI had been in Zambia since early 1991 to assist Zambian efforts to promote and then consolidate democratic institutions in the central African country.

Zambians voted for democracy five years ago when Frederick Chiluba's Movement for Multiparty Democracy ousted long-time President Kenneth Kaunda in the country's first multiparty elections.

Wollack said electoral competition and participation, political discourse and freedom of expression had been curtailed in Zambia, raising serious questions about the prospects for meaningful elections.

The decision to leave had been difficult "given NDI's long-standing presence in Zambia and our commitment to the democratisation process", he said.

"NDI remains committed to those civic and political leaders who are seeking peaceful ways to restore the integrity of the electoral process," Wollack said.

NDI would continue to monitor the situation in Zambia and would return to the country if democracy succeeded.

#### **Zambia: Opposition Parties Threaten To Boycot Elections**

*MB1806074696 Lusaka THE POST in English  
18 Jun 96*

[Report by Goodson Machona: "No Consensus, No Elections, Warns ZDC" — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] No elections will be held this year if the Constitutional impasse and electoral process are not resolved, opposition ZDC [Zambia Democratic Congress] warned yesterday. ZDC Deputy General Secretary Azwell Banda said in an interview yesterday that his party will not accept what he called "feudal and quack" elections and advised the ruling MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] to revert to the 1991 Constitution for this year's polls. "Unless the Constitutional issue is resolved and all the parties sit down and review the electoral process, it will be impossible to hold elections this year," Banda warned. "There will be agitation. We have committees in all the 150 polling districts. We are going to set them in motion as soon as the MMD government announces the dates for the elections. Whether this translates into war is neither here nor there," Banda poured scorn on President Chiluba's "habit of arresting political opponents" and warned that it won't work. "He can fill up all the jails but injustice is injustice and it will be fought. It won't work," Banda carped.

LPF [Liberal Progressive Front] Chairman Rodger Chongwe also maintained in a separate interview yesterday that the opposition will not allow the elections to take place if the two issues are not resolved. "During the rally on June 8, we said that we are not going to allow the elections to take place if there is no re-registration of voters. The Nikuv register is deficient and the courts have said so," Chongwe said. "In fact, as of today nobody is a registered voter in Zambia because Nikuv has not issued anyone with a voter's card." Chongwe added that the question of the independence of the electoral commission and equitable use of government facilities and the government owned electronic media should also be resolved before the commencement of the elections. Both Chongwe and Banda implored the donor community to step up pressure on Zambia and not release aid so that the MMD can do the needful and quickly revert to the 1991 Constitution. "That is the only civilized way of preventing catastrophe in this country," Banda said. Chongwe added: "Chiluba knows that he is no longer popular and his days are numbered. The incident at the Independence Stadium when ten soccer fans died in a stampede after security officers closed most of the gates until after his departure is a sign that he is more frightened now than ever before."

On Wednesday last week [12 June], FODEP [Foundation for Democratic Process] President Bishop John Mambo advised against going to the polls with the current electoral register and implored on the MMD to return to the negotiating table. "The only way forward is through the inter-party meeting. Let's bury our differences," Mambo advised. "We cannot afford to harbor hatred." But President Chiluba has maintained that government will use the recently adopted controversial Constitutional (Amendment) Bill during the forthcoming elections.

#### **Zambia: Opposition Says Government Amending Act To Qualify Chiluba**

*MB1806074596 Lusaka THE POST in English  
18 Jun 96*

[Report by Staff Writer: "Government Accused of Tailoring Electoral Act To Suit PTJ" — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Opposition parties last week, charged that the move by the ruling MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] government to change the presidential qualifications in the Electoral Act was an attempt to "accommodate" President Frederick Chiluba's troubled candidacy. The Liberal Progressive Party [LPP], Zambia Democratic Congress [ZDC] and UNIP [United National Independence Party] all called



the changes a means by which to enable President Chiluba to qualify as a presidential candidate in the forthcoming presidential and general elections in October this year.

The amendment contained in section 9 (1) (d) and which make it easy for President Chiluba to stand as President requires the candidate to produce certificates which cannot be questioned in courts of law. "A candidate for election as President shall deliver - a certificate of birth or where the candidate does not possess a birth certificate, a certificate from the area of his birth issued by - (i) District Secretary; (ii) the Chief, whose certificate shall be endorsed by a maternal and paternal relative, as to the truth of the facts stated in the certificate; or (iii) a representative of a church certifying the place of birth of the candidate and that of his parents and such certificate shall be conclusive as to the facts therein stated and shall not be questioned by any court, authority or the returning Officer."

But LPP President Rodger Chongwe wondered why the courts would not have the power to question such an important qualification. "Village life is such that a chief would not know all the babies born in his village in a day. This will create more lies than we have had before. Chiluba is trying to cover up his tracks," Chongwe charged last Friday [14 June].

UNIP Publicity Secretary Bweendo Mulengela said at his press conference on Tuesday that the MMD had realized the problems President Chiluba would face because of his parentage that is still in question as he has failed to prove it and had decided to amend the Electoral Act to qualify himself. "They want the President's so-called relatives to testify to his having been born in Zambia so he can qualify to stand as President," Mulengela said.

ZDC Deputy General Secretary Azwell Banda said his party was aware that between now and the elections, the Electoral Act would be amended to enable President Chiluba, who would have serious problems with his place of birth and parentage, to stand. "He has already disqualified himself by birth and descent because he is clearly not a Zambian," Banda charged. "The Act cannot be higher than the Constitution." Elections Office spokesman and assistant director, Joel Sikazwe, confirmed the impending amendment to the Electoral Act which has become necessary after the Constitution was amended but denied having any knowledge of what the new Act would state. The Electoral Act of 1991 which is now being amended, says nothing about parentage and only requires a person to show he is a Zambian, 35 years and above and has mustered 200 signatures from his supporters.

#### **Zambia: Official Says Kaunda Instigating Problems With Barotse**

MB1706092196 Lusaka THE POST in English  
17 Jun 96

[Report by Mukalya Nampito: "Amusaa Blames KK for Barotse Problems" — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Problems in Western Province should be blamed on former President Kenneth Kaunda and not the Constitution, Information minister Amusaa Mwanamwambwa told a gathering in Mongu over the weekend. But UNIP [United National Independence Party] Leader of the House, professor Patrick Mvunga, advised that people should not live in the past, but rather work on correcting mistakes. Professor Mvunga said it was not fair to blame former president Kaunda for abrogating the Barotse Agreement because decisions such as that were taken as a matter of collective responsibility. "Just like the Constitution has been adopted with an argument of collective responsibility, so was the Barotse Agreement abrogated," Mvunga said in a telephone interview yesterday.

Mwanamwambwa said UNIP President Kaunda had no regard for the Lozi kingship because he had abrogated the 1964 Barotse Agreement. He added that former president Kaunda had also grabbed land from the province through the 1972 Land Reform Program. But the ZDC [Zambia Democratic Congress] feels that both President Chiluba and former President Kaunda should be to blame for the problems of Zambia. ZDC President Dean Mung'omba said in Mongu on Saturday [15 June] that since Zambia had had only two presidents, the two should take full responsibility for the country's problems. Mung'omba also blamed the ministers and members of parliament from the province who were instrumental in supporting the Constitutional Amendment Bill which infringes on rights and freedoms of citizens. Mung'omba said the arrest of UNIP members, particularly Chief Inyambo Yeta, should be seen as a product of this enactment. But National Party General Secretary Akashambatwa Mbikusita Lewanika said the point Mwanamwambwa was making in blaming former President Kaunda was invalid because the MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] government were supporting UNIP's previous position on the Barotse Agreement. "Mwanamwambwa can not blame Kaunda for abrogating the agreement and taking away the chiefs' land rights because the MMD government is doing the same and maybe even worse," Lewanika charged in an interview in Lusaka yesterday.



**Zambia: Minister in Court Over K210 Million Cheque***MB1765102996 Lusaka THE POST in English  
17 Jun 96*

[Report by Sipo Kapumba: "I Was Suspicious of Mushota's 210m Cheque" — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Acting Principal Accountant at the Ministry of Finance Sylvester Mapulanga deliberately took measures to prevent Legal Affairs Minister Remmy Mushota from cashing the K210 million [kwachas] cheque because he was suspicious about the payment. Mapulanga told the tribunal investigating the circumstances surrounding the issuing of the cheque to Mushota on April 4, that the measures he took included deliberately not giving the Bank of Zambia the "backing sheet," the document giving a day's notice before withdrawing government money from the Central Bank, and he told accounting staff to leave the accounts office in the afternoon so that they would not be forced to follow him to the bank with the document. Mapulanga, who is a cheque signatory, said he did not sign the cheque until he presented it at the Bank of Zambia where he was asked by the cashier to sign it.

Mapulanga was testifying before Justices Ernest Chirwa, Florence Mumba, and Sandson Silomba who are probing the circumstances surrounding the issuing of the K210 million cheque to Mushota and how the minister gave a K110 million printing contract to First Factors, a company owned by Mandevu MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] member of parliament Patrick Katyoka. Mapulanga said, upon being told on April 4 by the Ministry of Finance that the K210 million was available, he asked the deputy permanent secretary, Kilian Mulenga, to release the quotations from the printers so that approval could be sought from the Zambia National Tender Board [ZNTB], but Mulenga said he did not have the documents and suggested that they get them from Mushota, who was at the Ministry of Defense.

However, Mushota, when approached said he was not prepared to follow the tender process because it would take too long and the constitutional project was highly urgent. "He (Mushota) insisted that he wanted the cash immediately with a view of paying the contractors doing the job," Mapulanga said. "He directed that I go back and prepare a cheque to be cashed within one hour and he would be back to collect the cheque." Puzzled by Mushota's directive, Mapulanga went to the Ministry of Finance for further consultation where the deputy accountant general, Tembo, advised that payment could not be made without ZNTB approval. But when Mapulanga returned from the Ministry of Finance, he found that the cheque had already been prepared in Mushota's

name and signed by one of the signatories, Simwanza. Mapulanga said he informed the deputy permanent secretary, Mulenga, what he was advised at the Ministry of Finance and Mulenga suggested that Mapulanga explains to the minister himself. But Mushota when accused Mapulanga of betraying him by not following his instructions. "He (Mushota) said I had betrayed him by consulting outsiders and not following his earlier instructions to make the payment ready before the close of the Bank of Zambia at 14:30 hours," Mapulanga said.

Mapulanga further said Mushota refused to listen to advice that the payment needed to go through ZNTB. "The minister said the money was made available under emergency funding and it came from Special Division and as such we had no direct control over it, but simply to facilitate payment as a ministry," Mapulanga said. When Mapulanga raised a security concern, the minister said he would take care of that and instructed Mulenga to arrange for transport while Mapulanga was instructed to book for the K210 million cheque at the Bank of Zambia. After this, Mapulanga said he alerted his officers and told them to take measures to make it impossible for the cheque to be cashed.

Later in the afternoon when officials at the Ministry of Finance refused to have it cashed, Mapulanga joined Mushota and Mulenga who were in the governor's office, and Mushota said he would release the quotations the following Tuesday through the permanent secretary for Mapulanga to pay the contractors. On Tuesday, Mapulanga got a quotation of K110 million from First Factors, a company owned by Katyoka, and a second one from Bitel-Tech Enterprises for K70 million. During cross examination by Mushota, Mapulanga denied that Mushota ever mentioned that he had passed quotations for the printing of the constitutional materials to the permanent secretary, Kalumba Konsolo, and he expected more from ZIS [Zambia Information Services]. Mushota produced a letter to the director of ZIS dated March 28 asking the director to make arrangements for the quotations. Mapulanga admitted he was unaware the letter existed and agreed that it showed Mushota was concerned about following tender procedures. Mapulanga also agreed that since he was not part of the team mandated by cabinet to oversee the production of the constitutional campaign materials, he would not have known about the quotations from ZIS. Mapulanga admitted that Mushota had shouted at him and called him a "saboteur" for trying to sabotage a government program and ordered him to rush to the Bank of Zambia to arrange for payment before it closed and that Mushota offered to provide suitcases to carry the money if the bank could not provide packaging. Hearing continues today.

**Zambia: Daily Details Testimony on Corruption Charges Against Minister**

**MB1706092896 Lusaka THE POST in English**  
**17 Jun 96**

[Report by Sipo Kapumba: "Minister Ignored Official's Advice" — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Legal Affairs minister Remmy Mushota refused to heed advice from his officials that the K210 million [kwachas] cheque he tried to get cashed at the Bank of Zambia before Easter should not be made in his name, the tribunal heard last Friday [14 June]. Deputy legal affairs permanent secretary, Killian Mulenga, told the tribunal comprising Justices Earnest Sakala, Florence Mumba, and Sandson Silomba last Friday that when advised by the acting principal accountant, Sylvester Mapulanga, that it was not proper to pay contractors that way, Mushota said the money was from the Office of the President, Special Division, and he should not be asked too many questions. "The honorable minister said he wanted the money that same day to pay contractors who had already started what they had been contracted for since they had already threatened to stop the exercise," Mulenga said.

Later at Mushota's home when Mapulanga told the minister that officials at the Ministry of Finance had objected to paying the money in the minister's name, Mushota accused the accountant of questioning his integrity and directed that Mapulanga prepare the cheque in his name and make necessary arrangements for clearance of the cheque at the Bank of Zambia. Mushota told the two officials that he would meet them at the bank in the afternoon. Mulenga said it was while he and Mushota were in the Bank of Zambia governor's office that they were informed that the permanent secretary at finance had blocked the cheque and that is how they left.

Asked by Justice Sakala how funds are normally handled, Mulenga said amounts above K25 million needed Zambia National Tender Board approval, but since the minister had said the money came from the Office of the President, Special Division, he had no reason to question how it would be spent and ordered that the cheque be written in the minister's name because he (Mulenga) was acting under Mushota's instructions. Mulenga confirmed to Justice Sakala that Mapulanga had advised that the contractors should be paid directly, but Mushota refused to listen. During cross examination by Mushota, Mulenga repeated that Mushota asked to be paid the money personally for him to pay the contractors on Easter Friday. "You said you wanted to be paid so that you could pay contractors the following day," Mulenga said. However, Mulenga admitted that Mushota

never handled the cheque himself. The tribunal was appointed on May 28 by Chief Justice Matthew Ngulube under section 13(3) of the Parliamentary and Ministerial Code of Conduct Act after a complaint by retired Brigadier General Nicholas Zulu, now in prison facing treason charges, that Mushota attempted to cash a K210 million cheque at Bank of Zambia. Another complaint came from Corinth Njovu about how Mushota awarded a K110 million contract for printing constitutional materials to First Factors, a company owned by Mandevu MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] member of parliament, Patrick Katyoka without tendering. The hearing continues today.

**Zambia: State Reportedly Trying To Buy Off POST Sources**

**MB1706092296 Lusaka THE POST in English**  
**17 Jun 96**

[Report by Staff Reporter: "State 'Buys' POST Sources" — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] One of the many sources of THE POST newspaper in the raging stories of the origin and parentage of President Frederick Chiluba has been compromised by the state at a promised fee of K200 million [kwachas]. THE POST learnt over the weekend that one of its sources, Bondo Lusato, has also been asked to provide a list of all other known POST contacts on the subject, and particularly recruit two of his friends John Simusokwe, and Kapusa, for the same price each. Lusato is believed to have convinced President Chiluba and his press aide Richard Sakala, among others, that he was the main man behind the stories published by THE POST on his Zairian roots and parentage.

**Zambia: President's Office Accused of Intelligence Officer's Death**

**MB1706085896 Lusaka THE POST in English**  
**17 Jun 96**

[Report by Staff Reporter: "OP Behind Haundu's Death" — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Late intelligence officer Weston Haundu's family yesterday charged that his death was orchestrated by his former employers - Office of the President [OP]. "We believe that if it wasn't for the case he was facing in the courts, he could not have died," carped a family member in an interview yesterday. "These people (OP) were scared that he would reveal a lot of information since he was quite a senior man." Haundu was detained last year for allegedly exposing a ZISS [Zambia Intelligence Security Service] plot to assassinate former President Kenneth Kaunda should he



show signs of coming back to power. Haundu was employed as intelligence officer — political, and was chief desk officer — in charge of operations 'B' branch in the Office of the President. He was charged with communicating an operational order for the 1995 UNIP [United National Independence Party] Congress to unauthorized persons, namely THE POST of June 23, 1995.

Haundu's wife, Doris, concurs with the view of other family members saying some friends of her late husband used to warn Haundu to be very careful of his movements. "But I suspect he died because of the case because some people were coming to warn us telling him to be careful with his movements and his drinking places," she said in an interview at her house yesterday. Doris said she heard that OP was not very sure of winning the case and was very uncomfortable with her husband being out of the system. "My husband was never admitted in Maina Soko Military Hospital. He only went there for treatment as he was suffering from malaria. Maina Soko put him on five chloroquine injections but he was not admitted," Doris narrated.

She said on Tuesday May 7, her husband upon return from receiving the last injection from Maina Soko, started bleeding from the mouth, with blood coming from the gums. "His condition worsened during that night and on Wednesday, May 8 around 10:30 hours, he was taken to UTH [expansion unknown] Filter Clinic for registration and subsequently admitted," she said.

"Doctors there examined him trying to ascertain the source of the blood. In the evening, he was taken to Ward E21 and put on a drip until around 04:30 when the bleeding stopped. But between 05:50 and 06:00 hours Thursday (May 9) he became unconscious. When we called his name, he answered us but he couldn't remember who we were." She said Haundu was then given a pint of blood and eventually became conscious and around 16 hours he went into coma and died at 17:45 hours. "There was an error on the cause of death certificate where it indicates that he died around 21:45 hours because he died around 17:45 hours," she said.

UTH yesterday confirmed having found the records of the late Haundu saying he was not in the Intensive Care Unit [ICU], but in Ward E21. "The patient was brought here on May 8 through the Filter, admission and eventually in Ward E21. He died on May 9. The patient's history is that he (Haundu) had gone to Sinazongwe and developed a bout of malaria, fever, and a bleeding disorder," UTH spokesman, Don Mwape said yesterday. Mwape added that the woman who signed the cause of death certificate, Rosemary Mulugwa is a senior nurse at UTH and that she signed only for collection of the document. But security sources confirmed yesterday that Mulugwa is an intelligence officer attached to UTH and Maina Soko Hospitals as a secret service cover.



### **Guinea**

**Guinea: Cooperation Agreements Signed With PRC**  
**AB1706230096** *Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinee in French*  
**1945 GMT 17 Jun 96**

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] President Lansana Conte today began his friendly working visit to the PRC. The head of state and the first lady, Mrs. Henriette Conte, were welcomed in Beijing by an important PRC Government delegation. [passage omitted]

The two delegations later met in one of the great halls of the People's Palace to discuss Sino-Guinean relations. President Jiang Zemin particularly expressed joy at the quality of relations between Guinea and the PRC. According to President Lansana Conte, this visit will help to provide new links for this fruitful cooperation. To make the action suit the word, President Conte and President Zemin personally chaired the signing ceremony, for an important document, of the Guinean ministers of planning and international cooperation and the PRC commerce minister. The document concerns a draft agreement on the creation of a PRC investment, exploitation, and commercial center and an economic and technical cooperation agreement.

Furthermore, the two sides signed two memoranda of understanding. The first concerns the supply and installation of two Medium Wave transmitters at Nzerekore while the second concerns the supply of studio equipment for the Labe retransmitting station. [passage omitted]

### **Nigeria**

**Nigeria: Abacha—Country Will Resist Provocation To Engage in Wars**  
**AB1706182096** *Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English*  
**1700 GMT 17 June 96**

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nigeria says it will resist any attempt by other nations to provoke her into engaging in unnecessary wars. The head of state, General Sani Abacha, made this known today in Abuja as part of activities commemorating the day of the African child. Gen. Abacha said his administration will take every step necessary toward protecting the sovereignty and integrity of the nation.

He said it was in line with his administration's commitment to peace and peaceful coexistence that it contributed troops toward enhancing peaceful resolution of crisis in some parts of the world. The head of state emphasized the negative impact of wars, mentioning that women, children, and the aged always come out as war's victims. [passage omitted]

**Nigeria: Abacha Inaugurates Rights Commission, Spells Out Functions**

**AB1706223296** *Lagos NTA Television Network in English* **2000 GMT 17 June 96**

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The national human rights commission, whose membership was announced last week, was today inaugurated in Abuja by General Sani Abacha. The commission is entrusted with powers to monitor and investigate all alleged cases of human rights violations referred to it. Here is Chris Ngu with the report:

[Begin recording] [Ngu] The commission, said Gen. Abacha, was conceived and structured as an autonomous body for the promotion and protection of human rights and freedom during and beyond the period of the transition to civil rule program. The Federal Government will depend on the commission for recommendations on sanctions to be imposed on violators of human rights and for remedial measures to victims of human rights abuse. Describing the task of the commission as enormous and challenging, the head of state announced other functions of the body.

[Abacha] a) To assist victims of human rights violations and seek appropriate redress and remedies on their behalf; b) To undertake studies on all matters pertaining to human rights and assist the Federal Government in the formulation of appropriate policies on human rights; c) To publish periodic reports on the state of human rights protection in Nigeria; d) To organize local and international seminars, a workshop, and conference on human rights issues for public enlightenment; e) To liaise and cooperate with local and international organizations on human rights with the aim of advancing the promotion and protection of human rights; f) To participate in all international activities relating to the promotion and protection of human rights; g) To maintain a library, collect data, disseminate information and materials on human rights generally; and finally, to carry out all such other functions as are necessary or expedient for attaining its objectives under the enabling decree.

[Ngu] Gen. Abacha urged members of the commission to maintain an objective and unbiased approach in discharging their functions. He advised the commission to keep in touch with other bodies dealing with human rights within and outside Nigeria, including nongovernmental organizations. The head of state suggested a possible review of the activities of existing human rights groups in the country.

[Abacha] In this regard, the national human rights commission may wish to look into the rabid and socially unsettling human rights advocacy, which used to be the

fashion with many in our midst today, with a view to moderating activism in the area of social responsibility. We should, at the same time, recognize the untiring efforts of responsible social crusaders in our society and cooperate with them in engendering a healthy environment for dialogue and understanding on human rights issues.

[Ngu] Gen. Abacha said he had no doubts, given the background of members of the commission, that the commission will succeed in its task. Responding on behalf of the 16-member body, the chairman of the commission, Justice (Paul Kedimo Kedi) promised that the commission will not fail the nation. [end recording]

#### **Nigeria: Ofonagoro Comments on Rights Commission Inauguration**

*AB1706225096 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 17 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The minister of information and culture, Dr. Walter Ofonagoro, has said that the setting up of the human rights commission demonstrates this administration's sincerity about democratizing the country. He was speaking to State House correspondents after the inauguration of the commission by the head of state. Correspondent Ayo Adewoye has the report:

[Begin recording] [Adewoye] Dr. Ofonagoro describes the decision of government to set up the commission as a demonstration of its commitment in ensuring that every Nigerian enjoys human rights as stipulated by the law. He described Gen. Abacha's administration as a listening one, which is responsive to suggestions.

[Ofonagoro] Anybody who now has any complaint about human rights now should please take it to the human rights commission. That is the appropriate place to go. It will save the judiciary the harassment of the so-called democracy groups, who every day are going there to quote human rights this, human rights that. Now, there is a special commission for human rights. Uh, the 16 people, all of them experts one way or the other. [passage omitted]

[Adewoye] On Gen. Abacha's directive for immediate review of all cases under Decree Two, Dr. Ofonagoro said this is a major improvement on the existing laws. [passage omitted]. He said the removal of military personnel from tribunals makes such tribunals regular courts where the accused persons have a right of appeal. [passage omitted] [end recording]

#### **Nigeria: Monitoring Committees for Registration of Parties Formed**

*AB1706171496 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 17 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Monitoring committees to verify and ascertain the genuineness of claims by aspiring political associations for registration have been set up. The chairman of NECON [National Electoral Commission of Nigeria] disclosed this at a news conference in Abuja. Chief Dagogo-Jack stated that the committee will use criteria such as membership, administrative organization, articulation of issues in the Constitution, the manifesto, and the party program to carry out their assignment. NECON chairman said the committee's findings and reports will form the primary basis for determining the eligibility of political associations for registration. Chief Dagogo-Jack gave the timetable for the exercise.

[Begin Dagogo-Jack recording] The timetable for this exercise has been designed as follows: Monday, 17 June 1996, release of the guidelines by NECON; Wednesday, 19 to Monday, 24 June 1996, political associations to collect application forms on payment of registration fee; Friday 19 to Thursday, 25 July 1996, political associations to return all duly completed application forms and deliver [them] to the National Electoral Commission of Nigeria [words indistinct] state by state, local government by local government, and ward by ward. Friday, 2 to Thursday 29 August 1996, verification exercise.

The application fee for registration: The fee for the application for registration as a political party shall be 500,000 naira. [end recording]

The NECON chairman warned that any political association that gave false or misleading information in its application will not be registered. He called on politicians to give their maximum cooperation to the monitoring committees at the two tiers of government.

#### **Nigeria: Swedish Ambassador Denounces Military Rule**

*AB1706213796 Lagos NATIONAL CONCORD in English 10 Jun 96 pp1,2*

[Article by Biodun Durojaiye: "Swedish Envoy Denounces Military Rule."]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Drawing from the perspective of an age-old democratic practice in his nation, the Swedish ambassador to Nigeria, Dr. Arne Ekfeldt, has condemned military rule, insisting that soldiers are



not equipped to foster enduring socioeconomic development. Dr. Ekfeldt also dismissed the Federal Military Government's transition programme, describing it as just a "military game."

While on a courtesy visit to Concord Press on Monday [17 June], Dr. Ekfeldt said the military are only qualified to be in the barracks and defend the sovereignty of their country if threatened. The Swedish government, he said, was convinced that democracy, in one model or the other, is the best means for national development. As long as they (military) don't have any commitment to the people, Dr. Ekfeldt said it would be difficult for them to provide good leadership.

Dismissing the political transition programme of the military government, the Swedish ambassador said "all political activities have been killed." "There are no political activities in the country. What the military are doing is just like a military game," Dr. Ekfeldt said. Reiterating what he said he had told government officials, the ambassador said people must be given the right to participate. Until detained opposition leaders are released, and the people invited to freely participate in the build-up, there can be no political transition programme, Dr. Ekfeldt asserted.

"If things should continue like this, I don't think in the next two years, you will have political parties established... then you may have a great mistake... Then you invite chaos he added. Dr. Ekfeldt, who has been in Nigeria for four years, observed that the Nigerian people are strong and intelligent but regretted that "all the things with which the country can be developed are being denied them."

The Swedish ambassador also regretted that Nigeria's educational system appears to be deteriorating, counselling that quality education for the youth is the most important question in modern societies. "All children must go to school continuously through the generations. Students must be permitted to be on the campuses to follow lectures by national and foreign professors. "They must be permitted to discuss and have their own opinions. That is basic in the whole development of a country," Dr. Ekfeldt said. Sweden, according to him, has had compulsory education for about 200 years, adding that all Swedish children must attend school for at least 12 years, and that the parliament was about extending this to 15 years. [sentence as published] "All education is free. At the university level, you can get grant from the government, or take study loan. There is no hindrance for anybody to go to school up to the university level," Dr. Ekfeldt said.

**Nigeria: Government Decides To Delay Telling Abiola of Wife's Death**

**AB1706191496 Lagos SUNDAY CONCORD**  
*in English Jun 9 1996 p 1, 2*

[Article by Waheed Odusile: "Kudirat's Death: Don't Tell Abiola Now; first paragraph is SUNDAY CONCORD introduction]

[FBI Transcribed Text] Government has ordered that the death of Alhaja Kudirat Abiola should not be relayed yet to her detained husband, Bashorun M.K.O. Abiola.

Breaking of the sad news together with that of the elder sister Alhaja Sidikat Dosunmu who died last January, to the acclaimed winner of the June 12, 1993 presidential election may now take place anyday after Tuesday, eighth day after unknown gunmen assassinated Alhaja Abiola on the street of Lagos.

Sources told Sunday Concord that the decision to delay the message was to ensure that the slain 44-year old mother of seven was buried first before telling her husband.

It was gathered that Chief Abiola's personal physician, Dr. Ore Falomo has been pencilled down as the right person to break the sad news to the politician. This followed an agreement among government advisers that a medical doctor is better suited for the task.

Presidency sources said government arrived at this decision after extensive deliberations on how best to tell the politician the news of his wife's death.

The argument was that being Chief Abiola's personal physician, Dr. Falomo is familiar with his medical history and would be able to handle whatever complications that might arise once the story was broken to him.

And, perhaps, as a first step toward this, Dr. Falomo was contacted by government at the weekend and ordered to send a fresh consignment of Chief Abiola's drugs to Abuja.

The doctor confirmed that he had already been contacted and instructed to send the drugs not later than yesterday. He was, however, yet to be invited or given specific instructions to break the news to Bashorun Abiola.

This, sources said, was part of the waiting game government is playing to ensure that the eight days were over before the news is broken.

To ensure strict compliance with blackout order, all those having direct access to Chief Abiola, particularly security men guarding him, have been instructed not to discuss Kudirat's death within his ear-shot.



The politician, in detention since June 23, 1993, has been moved from his abode not less than three times and his security guards changed since the assassination, not only to ensure compliance with the order, but also to ensure his safety.

His relocation, according to sources in Abuja at the weekend, was also to forestall a likely attack on his former places of detention, the same way gunmen recently broke into the Bauchi prison where Lagos Lawyer Gani Fawehinmi was being kept.

It was gathered that delaying the breaking of the news was also borne out of fear that the health of Chief Abiola, a confirmed hypertensive patient, may worsen once he was told.

This was one of the reasons behind the order on Dr. Palomo to send fresh consignment of Chief Abiola's drugs to Abuja. Several requests by the doctor in the past to administer fresh drugs on his patient had been turned down.

Fears of the possible psychological effect of the death on Chief Abiola was first expressed last Wednesday (5 June) by his daughter, Hafsat, while speaking on the American Cable News Network (CNN) international programme.

Hafsat, Kudirat's first daughter and a student at the prestigious Harvard University in the United States, also expressed fear that her father's health could be worsened by the news of her mother whenever the news is broken to him.

When and how Bashorun Abiola will be informed dominated discussions in Abuja at the weekend, and opinions were divided on the issue.

While some advocated that it was better to inform him when the incident is still fresh, others argued that it

should be delayed, stressing that doing so now could precipitate unpredictable reaction from Chief Abiola, thereby compounding government's problem on the issue.

Both sides, however, agreed that the nation was passing through difficult times which demanded careful handling of the situation. Meanwhile, the personal assistant to slain Alhaja Kudirat Abiola is still under security interrogation.

Mr. Adesina was yesterday brought three times to Bashorun Moshood Abiola's residence sandwiched by security operatives.

They came in a Peugeot J.5 bus with registration number LA 7206 BE.

As early as 9. a.m. (0800 GMT) yesterday morning, he was led inside the building by plain clothed officers where they spent 30 minutes.

The second time they spent five minutes while the third time, Mr. Adesina stayed in the car while the security operatives went inside.

Deputy Inspector General of Police and head of investigation team, Mr. Archbong Nkana said on Friday that Mr. Adesina was only being interrogated for possible lead to the killing as he was the only eye-witness who could give invaluable assistance. He told newsmen that Alhaja Abiola's personal assistant had already given useful information to the police.

Mr. Adesina who escaped unharmed during the attack was picked up last Thursday by the police, two days after the assassination.

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